MEN HARD TO SECURE

AGOD BUSINESS MANAGERS OF NEWS PAPERS IN GREAT DEMAND.

Inspectors as They Are-The French all of To-Day—A Bid on Politics and a Bachelor Without a Vice.

dence of the Richmond Dispe New York, February 20,—John Norris, a peky, rosy-cheeked gentleman from his, where he has for years been rite aid of Colonel William M.

ein Cows and the Record newspaper, ome over here to be the third "busisince George W. Turner left Mr. Puthere's service. Good men are tare, it sems, and when Dillon, of St. Louis, neceeded Mr. Turner, and Mr. Drisoll, of St. Paul, sneceeded Mr. Turner, and Mr. Drisoll, of St. Paul, sneceeded Mr. Turner and Mr. Drisoll, of St. Paul, sneceeded Mr. hilon, and Mr. Norris, of Philadelphis, now succeeds Mr. Driscoll, all in a sw months, Turner's place seems very and to fill. The rumor that Colonel William L. Davis, Governor Flower's handome aid, was about to cede over his vice-residency in the World Company to Mr. Sorris and retire to the enjoyments of a elsurally existence is as yet unconfirmed. While on this subject I may remark that we have something new in journalism in tore for us. Benjamin Davenport, the sustling Irish "Gil Blas," formerly of St. Louis, Denver, and Chicago, tells me hat he is about to give New York a new daily newspaper which will be distributed gratuitously. He intends to help himself to the news and editorials of the morning journals and issue about 6 octook in the morning. The paper is to be given away at the great centres, such as the bridge, and in the stores of the merchants who advertise with him. He hopes to live upon his advertisements, and by keeping the cost of his journal down to a Chinese basis. The new periodical will be called the Daily Life, and its early death is r's service. Good men are rare, ce of newspapers range from 5 cents to enny per copy. INSPECTORS DO NOT INSPECT

cities is a borrible farce and in no sense does it afford any assurance of protection to the guests. In the case of the Hotel Royal, one of the inspectors in the employ of the city confessed that he made a false report to his department regarding the fire-escapes on the building. He was ordered to have fire-escapes placed on the Sixth-avenue side, and although he reported that this had been done, the firemen on the night of the fire discovered that there was not a fire-escape on that side of the building, and many lives were lost on that account. ire-escape on that side of the building, and provided in the count. Electrocution would be mild punishment for such a hideous crime, but at last accounts this inspector had simply been dismissed. With public sentiment quickened in the subject he will doubtless be made in example of, but otherwise he would be allowed to go his way and some other man with a political "pull," squally callous, would be given his police. With this sort of a hotel inspection, and with many proprietors as econee. With this sort of a hotel inspecm, and with many proprietors as ecomical in the matter of fire-escapes
they are in their butter, it is time
thotel men to make a fight for their
es. And the time to do this is before
effire breaks out. This can be done by
using to go to the top of these rookes, or having gone there and finding no
e-escapes at the window or rope applices in the room, the guest should return
the office and arrange to go elsewhere,
will take some moral courage to do this, THE PRENCH BALL NOT FRENCH.
annual French ball is rapidly

The annual French ball is rapidly becoming the most American institution in
the city. It has been gradually becoming
Americanized during the past few years
antil the present finds it with all the
French eliminated except the name
ander which it is given, the "Cercle
de l'Harmonne Erancaise." Two thirds
of those present at the last ball
could not, I venture to say, pronounce
this name so that a Frenchman could understand it, and not many of them had
more than a vague idea as to its meaning.
French people still attend the ball but
they are greatly in the minority. French French people still attend the ball but they are greatly in the minority. French is no longer the language of the gay throng, as was graphically illustrated by a lingle incident. A Frenchman addressed a question in his own tongue to a woman at his side, and was startled by the re-"Aw, come off de perch wid yer gibber- avail the

The French name will be retained, however, as it carries with it a license to the revelers, and under this guise Americans will, at the present rate, soon be giving the wickedest ball in the world and calling it "Parisian." Not for several years past could the morals of the French ball be defended, and, as for the last event, great care seems to have been taken to make it a trifle worse than any that had preceded it. If the people of Paris wish to give a truly French ball they should come to New York and find out how it is done. A VENERABLE POSTER ENGRAVER.

New York and find out how it is done.

A VENERABLE POSTER ENGRAVER.

I saw the other day the venerable James W. Morse—a relative of the inventor of the telegraph—who made it possible, at a living price, to delight the eye with those mammoth circus posters of to-day. The circus poster of forty years ago was not the gorgoous and beautiful thing it now is, because the "wood-cut" from which it was printed was of mehogany, which was too expensive for large engraving. If the elephant in the picture ever stood on his head on a pedestal in those days he was such a small elephant as to be quite unworthy the name. Mr. Morse was a man well along in life at that time. He was a wood-engraver, and, by making tools of a different pattern from those then in use, he found that he could engrave his picture on pine-boards as well as on mabegany. When he could do this he glued several boards together, and by engraving a picture in sections and getting the entire picture by printing it from two or more separate blocks, he was able to produce the mammoth posters which we have at present. There have been new discoveries in the way of producing the many and brilliant colors on the circus poster, but the soit-wood engraving which Mr. Morse introduced into the art was perhaps the mest important discovery of all. Mr. Morse says the first large pictures produced by his pine-wood cuts were made for Howe's old circus and were taken by him to England, where the English small boy viewed them with astonishment and delight, and where they first beguiled the reluctant shilling from the pockets of his elders. Mr. Morse also invented a device for crossing the Eastriver on an aerist car, but it was a trifle too scientific and visionary for the people of that early time, and no serious effort was made to put it into use.

HOTHE MEN AND FOLITIES.

Even if the Democratic leaders, the Hill-Gorman-Brice-Abbett "combine," as Republicans call it, had wanted the Democratic National Convention to be held in this city the hotel men would probably have persevered in their opposition. The proprietors of the Hoffman House, where the Democratic headquarters are, signed on the Democratic subscription list such a meagre amount towards a fund to help get the convention for Gotham that the raisers or would-be raisers of the fund "smelt a rat" at once. The Fifth-Avenue Hotel subscription to-wards the same object is declared to have been five times as large. Some day the hotel men of New York may go into polities on their own account. Something interesting ought to happen to them. They have enormous "influence" now, and they are reaching out on all sides. The firm which began here a few years ago with the Bartholdi, not a house of the first-class, has already secured control of three other hotels on and about one of the most valuable corners on Broadway—viz., the Grand, the Imperial, and the San Carlo. The three new hotels at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street already setually overshadow Central Park, and the tallest of them is the property of an active Democrat, Judge P. H. Dugro.

Charley Become a young laws a shadow and a support of an active Democrat, Judge P. H. Dugro.

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Charley Become a young laws a shadow and a support of an active Democrat. HOTEL MEN AND POLITICS.

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A RAFE CRARACTER.

"Charley" Bacon, a young lawyer, who came down from Elmira some years ago with the glamour of "Governor Hill's law partner" about him, and speedily became one of the most familiar figures of New York life by gaslight, has returned from a bridal trip up the Nils and settled quietly down. Bacon is an interesting character and knows as much as anybody does about the tastes and habits of the most conspicuous of American bachslors, David B. Hill. Everybody has heard that Mr. Hill neither drinks nor amokes. He doesn't frequent the nocturnal resorts of young men and actually blushes when confronted with the other fact. Senator Hill finds all his enjoyment fact, Senator Hill finds all his enjoyment in politics. To him politics provide wife, children, home, cards, and all creative amusement. He doesn't drink because alcobol dosup't agree with his stomach, But while an apparently cold and reserved man, when you come to know him well and to poor has confidence he is one of

the most genial and companionable of

Senator Vest's declaration in his letter to the Democrats at Denver that "if the nominee is to come from New York, then Roswell P. Flower is beyond question the strongest candidate," amused the admirers of William C. Whitney. There is a great yearning among "the boys" hereabouts to see Mr. Whitney nominated for the presidency. They know he would then "see" them. A million dollars is a moderate estimate of what it is considered his canvass would cost him. Mr. Flower's election expenses in the gubernatorial canvass were put down at nearly half a million. But no doubt to a statement of that kind he would ejaculate, "Rats!" THE WILLIAMY MOVEMENT.

REVENUE FROM THE OYSTER.

A conservative and reasonable law will be a success, and will prove beneficial alike to the State and to the oystermen. No law can be successfully enforced unless it receives the moral support and approval of the people where it is designed to operate. The Legislature can pass an oyster law, but unless that law be enforced by witnesses, juries, and local officers in to operate. The Legislature can pass an oyster law, but unless that law be enforced by witnesses, juries, and local officers in Tidewater, it will be a dead letter. But it must not be assumed that the people of Tidewater are so blinded by their own interests in this matter as to be lacking in fidelity to the interests of the State; for they are as true and as devoted to all that tends to promote the prosperity of the Commonwealth as the citizens of any other section. They desire a law that will protect and build up the oyster industry and yield a proper revenue to the State, and it is no fault of theirs that such a law is not now in operation. But for the Governor's yeto the bill which passed at the last session of the Legislature and which received the unanimous support of the members from Tidewater would now be yielding a large revenue to the State.

That bill provided for an accurate survey of each planter's ground, by which the rent-producing acreage would have been largely increased; and it also doubled the present rate of rent. It also provided for an increase of revenue from other sources. The law at present provides no means for having an accurate survey, and the same spirit which causes the farmer to give in his horse worth \$100 to the assessor at a valuation of \$50 causes many oyster-planters to give in their acreage to the inspector at a quantity less than they actually hold. But it is believed that an accurate survey of each planter's holding will correct this evil and produce a large revenue without an increase of the present rental.

But if an increase of the rate of rent be

suppose a tenant in any cir. Ferrome, house for \$20 per month, and his landlord says the property is not paying expenses and that the rent must be increased, would it not be very extraordinary for him to increase it at once to \$100 per month? Or suppose, if you please, a farm renting for \$100 a year, and the rent is increased at once to \$400, what would be thought of that? Then, shall Virginia deal more extortionately with her tenants, who are her own citizens, her own sons, than other landlords? Again, it is out of proportion to the rent of farm.lands, the cultivation of which is not attended with as much risk and expense as that of oysterbottoms. How many farms in Virginia rent for \$1 an acre, clear of taxes and repairs, and allowing a fair portion of the rent for the use of the buildings? At such a rate much inferior bottom now occupied will be abandoned, and it is a question whether or not the revenue to the State would be so great as would be derived at a lower rate.

at a lower rate.

It is difficult to raise revenue by a tax on tongmen. Article X., section 2. of the Constitution of Virginia, says: "No tax shall be imposed on any of the citizens of this State for the privilege of taking or catching oysters from the natural beds with tongs in the waters thereof," &c. Consequently

but if it is made as much as \$10 they will avail themselves of the protection afforded by the Constitution, and the State may get nothing from them.

Mr. Hurt has introduced a bill which would permit renting out natural beds—a thing which the Democratic party has solemnly promised should not be done. The fifth plank in the last platform (August 16, 1882.) is as follows: "The Democratic party will foster the oyster industry of Virginia for the benefit of her own citizens, and favors the enforcement of the policy of preserving to her citizens the free use of all natural oyster-rocks, beds, and shoals as regulated by iaw, and will oppose the transfer or surrender of the public rights therein to individuals or corporations." By the words I have italicized it would appear that the party has also promised not to rent the planting-grounds to non-residents nor to tax tongmen who oyster upon the natural beds. Besides this promise, many good reasons could be adduced to show that it is against the interest of the State to rent or sell the natural beds, but that would make this article too lengthy.

The Legislature should, by all means, define what constitutes a "natural bed." There is a constant clash between the planter and the tongman upon this point, and such a definition is earnestly desired by both. A bill is now before the Legislature providing for a survey to mark them upon a chart, but it is believed by many persons that this will prove impracticable. These natural beds are constantly becoming entirely depleted in some places, while ynew ones form in other places; so that such a survey and chart made now might be of or very little value a few vers hence. It will be found to be an almost impossible task to make a perfect survey of them; and even for the purpose of a survey, it is necessary that the legislature should define what constitutes a natural bed. Without the such a definition to guide them, how can those who make the survey determine what to survey?

As one who most earnestly desires the continued ascendan

those who make the survey what to survey?

As one who most earnestly desires the continued ascendancy of the Democratic party, the writer would admonish the Governor and the Legislature to bear in mind the promises which the party has repeatedly made to the people of Tidewater.

MATHEWS. water, February 17, 1892.

THEY DID NOT GO TO CHICAGO.

Postmasters Appointed, Offices Opened and Mati-Routes Changed. and Mail-Routes Changed.

[Correspodence of the Richmong Dispatch.]

Washington, February 20.—It has been erroneously printed in some of the papers that Representatives O'Ferrall and Wise, of the Virginia delegation, have gone to Chicago with the congressional party who left here yesterday. Both gentlemen are here. In fact, none of the Virginia or North Carolina members accepted the invitations.

POSTMASTERS.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows:
North Carolina—C. T. Deanes, Anneta, Hertford county, vice A. T. Moore, resigned; J. R. Johnson, Pullett, Pitt county, vice F. Jackson, removed; P. C. Kale, Shawnee, Catawba county, vice J. H. Fisher, removed.

Virginia—L. M. Harwell, Caddyshore, Sussex county, vice J. W. Wilson, resigned; A. L. Babcock, Roxton, Lunenburg county, vice S. P. Childress, resigned.

OFFICES ESTALISEED.

Post.offices have been established in North Carolina as follows: Biddleville, Mecklenburg county, Edward W. Davidson, postmaster; Oak Hill, Granville county, Peterson Thorp, Jr., postmaster.

It has been ordered by the department that the post-office site at Hiawassee, Cherokee county, N. C., be moved one mile south of the old location.

A new post-office has been established in Buckingham county, Va., to be known as Rival, with Albert R. Baldwin as postmaster.

decreasing the distance eight and decreasing the distance eight and ter miles.

Postmasters have been commissioned as follows: North Carolina—Robert H. Salsbury at Hassall and James T. Hearn at Woodley. Virginia—Mary E. Averett at

Even in Domestie Handiwork. (Written for the Dispatch.)

This is now one of the "live issues" the day, and I propose to consider it under the four following heads—to wit: Ana-tomically and Physiologically, Morally and Mentally, Historically and Scripturally,

Mentally, Historically and Scripturally, and—

1. It will not require an Owen or a Cuvier to point out the remarkable difference between the man and woman anatomically and physiologically. Upon the most casual inspection it is apparent that they were made for different spheres. In the woman the bonesare small and smooth, in the man big and rough; the muscles in the latter are tied tightly to the bones, in the woman less securely. The shoulder blade in the woman shows that she is not qualified to lift or throw the spear, and her lower extremites that she is not fit for the march. The man is compact, the woman less so in muscular power as 97 to 187 pounds, about one half. The longevity of the two about the same, though the woman arrives sooner at maturity. This shows wonderful wisdom and design. Her mission is specific. It seems God designs her to live to the age of 65 years. Though not designed for hard work she sometimes is put in this false position, not only by savages but by enlighted Europeans.

2. The moral and mental peculiarities of the sexes are, if possible, more diverse. To clearly differentiate them is difficult. And first of man's moral qualities: They are scant, but his immoralities are abundant and shocking. In my essay on "Instinctin Animals and Intelligence in Man" I called attention to Paul's summary of them. They are "adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolary, witchcraft, hatred, variances, emilations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, drunkenness, murder, railings, and such like"—seventeen, and these not all! Fully one half of these belong almost exclusively to man, and he is as guilty, perhaps, as the woman of the other half. Moreover, man leads woman into all kinds of sin, because of his influence over her. Left to herself she would close every jail, pententiary, inebriate asylum, and den of infamy, and most of the orban asylums in the word. I think I can almost give in figures the difference between the morality or immorality of men and women. There are ten ti

corrupt Man.

The evil tendencies in man are numberless, and most of them are innate. Man's
depravity is self-evident; that he is 'born
in sin' needs no argument. "From the
crown of his head to the soles of his feet"
he is corrupt. These facts are sufficient to
show the immense superiority of women
over men in morality, and but for her example and influence he would be far more
vile than he is. Man's superiority "mentaity" may be shown by his works. He is
the author of all progress in mechanics, in
government, in science, and art. He has
governed and magoverned the world in
all its history. His enterprise and
prowess are remarkable. He is observant, logical, and, sometimes. Godlike
in genius and courage; bold and self-reliant. He levels lofty hills and sends the
thundering freignt train through tunnelled mountains. He seizes the lightning, swifter than the wingel wind, and
sends it hissing beneath the unfathomed seas to distant lands. His cunning fingers spin the spider's line and
stretches the mighty Atlantic cable.
Standing upon his splendid abode of
which God has made him master, he
throws his line across the heavens and
weighs and measures the mighty circling
spheres. He bounds their seas and
searches their mountains and valleys.
Wonderful worker, art thou. Truly thou
art one of the sons of God. Who dare searches their mountains and valleys. Wonderful worker, art thou. Truly thou art one of the sons of God. Who dare call thee mortal, thou son of the morning? Thy lovely and loving handmaid, amazed at thy provess, extols the greatness and grandeur of her exalted son. In philosophy, especially in metaphysics and in the highest art of poetry, woman does not approach him; man is capable of the contractivities and of the most inflexinot approach him; man is capable of the loftiest patriotism and of the most inflexible justice. His mind can completely dominate his deepest feelings; not so of woman. One of man's greatest sins is degradation of women, and this is by reason of his selfishness and superior will-power. In no nation of antiquity were woman's real rights recognized except in Jewish and Christian countries. She is often made the occasion of great crimes, but not the guilty causes. Men use and abuse her. But for the mother-feeling, that coronet of graces, he would make her almost as bad as himself. It enforces domesticity and seclusion from the world and its temptations. One of the man's greatest checks and safeguards is his desire to please her. He greatly values her almiration. He would often die and has often died to gain it. This mysterious secret power is of God, and is given for her protection, and also as a restraint upon man's ungovernable temper.

INVARIABLE STANDARD.

The higher this admiration the higher the civilization: the lower, the deeper the degredation. This is an invariable standard among all nations. Show me a man of the highest appreciation of woman and I will show you the highest type of a gentleman.

Modesty in woman is an instinct. It is

of the highest appreciation of woman and I will show you the highest type of a gentheman.

Modesty in woman is an instinct. It is seen in the wild Indian. In her greatest sorrow and pain she seeks not the help of man, but the seclusion of the forest. It is as manifest in the grl as in the woman. This and other innate virtues can be and have often been crushed out by men. France furnishes a similiar example. Virtue is at a sad discount there, and by many supposed to be a myth. I know this from personal observation. Of course there are many individual exceptions.

When brought in direct competition with man in any of the arts and sciences, and even in domestic handlwork, woman is outstripped. A man can sew better than a woman: he can bake better bread and keep a better hotel. The Chinaman can excel her in washing. A woman tailor has never risen to famed distinction. Werth is the woman's mantuamaker of the world. These facts show plainly man's superiority in matters domestic, and can any one suppose "that women make as good lawyers and doctors as men"? These two professions certainly require the highest science and learning. The wisest doctors, I know, confess their incapacity. Shall woman enter where man fears to tread? Woman never invents anything. Not that she lacks the incentive or the opportunity, Millious of women for thousands of years had bent over "needle and thread" had

"Worked, worked, worked,
From merry chine; to chime;

THE WOMAN'S PLACE.

HER POSITION IN THE CHRISTIAN WORLD COMPARED WITH MAN'S.

The Problem Considered Under Four Grand Heads—Woman Outstripped by Man

develop its mines, and fell its forests, and sail its seas. Great has been his responsibility. The taint of the "fall" has clung to him like the shirt of Nessus. In the Jewish Church and in the Catholic Church woman has no part in the priesthood. Her place has always been subordinate. In the Catholic Church her is not allowed within the "sanctuary" (within the lowed within the "sanctuary" (within the chancel as Protestants call it) not even in conyent service.

lowed within the "sanctuary" (within the chancel as Protestants call it) not even in convent service.

The history of the world gives unquestioned and unquestionable evidence of man's immense intellectual sapiency in every department of science and art, and even in domestic labor as well. Is there any need of an increased supply of doctors and lawyers in Virginia or the South? "The woods are full of them." In the dense populations of Europe vou would suppose woman would assert her right to win her bread in competit on with man. No women practitioners of medicine are allowed in Berlin, the great medical centre of Germany and perhaps of the world. This is true of Paris also. There are a great many midwives licensed in Germany and France, but they are kept by law strictly in their place. If they get into trouble with the sick they are not allowed to send for another midwife to get them out of it, but are required by law to apply at once to a hospital and a surgeon is compelled to go to their assistance. This surgeon, of course, is a man. The women of like occupation in this country in the same perplexity always ask help of men. Can any better evidence of man's superiority be given, woman herself being judge? Should not our insane asylums have the best medical talent? No one, of course, doubts the fact that a few women have great nerve and intelligence, but these are rare exceptions. Some men we know have none at all, but the rule must govern, not the exception. MORAL SUPERIORITY.

for man we most cheerfully, as before stated, yield immense moral superiority to woman. Should not this satisfy her ambition? I suppose any truly-rational man, certainly every Christian man, would, if the choice had to be made, prefer to be superlatively good rather than great intellicetually. As I said in another place, there is no necessary connection between goodness and intelligence. A very good man will certainly be happy, but a very intelligent man may be very miserable. Subordination does not necessarily mean inferiority. To serve is not to be servile. Christ came "to minister, not to be ministered to." Those whose concern it is to minister or serve others are happier or should be happier than those whose only desire it is to be served. The intelligent nurse, the sister of charity, and the doctor serve much but they are not servile. Pay may or may not mar the beauty of service. In the late war tens of thousands of our best men were in the lowest places, but we will build them a monument. There is something in character more valuable than acquaintance with arts and sciences, physics and metaphysics; more valuable than "all knowledges" and the elouence of "men" and the doctor of "men and the sciences of "men and the scien and angels" or the faith "that remove mountains," and that is love or charit with which woman is far more richly or dowed than man, so that in the great assiz "I was sick and me," served me. God did not intend to put dishonor upon woman when he endowed her so richly with the beautiful graces of patience, gentleness, tenderness, constancy and thereby qualified her for her high mission of service. Into her loving arms he committhe helpless, supremely helpless, babe Her ear He attunes to its fauntest cry. For the counts all the world "as loss," at The world is shut out and she shut in with her priceless jewel. A half century but quickens our pulse at the recollection of a mother's lose. On, wonderful, God-given love is this! This is but the beginning of woman's work. The feebler the object the deeper the devotion. Her mission is not only to hife's beginning, but also to life's ending. What man is he who would not crave a woman's presence at his dying-bed? None but she can fix his pillow or serve his food and physic. None but she can bathe his hot temples or cool his parched tongue! Who but she can sit from dawn to dusky eve with her soft hand upon his fevered pulse and cheer him with hope of rest and heaven? Shame that such angelic love should ever be forcot by prodigal soor faithless husband! Alas! her tears have ever flowed and will, we fear, forever flow or latthless misoand. Ans, the tearming ever flowed and will, we fear, forever flow on this account "Oh! where is my boy te-night," jars on a thousand heart-strings almost to breaking. Ah! me, how often has the husband's foul breath stung to the quick and darkened all ber sky! "Oh! Lord, how long!"

Lord, how long! But some of the New England women are in rebellion against God's order. Happy children are disappearing from the nursery. The married are seeking divorce, and society is in disorder. The discovery of the control of t vorce, and society is in disorder. The dease is spreading South. We hear o "Higher law"—higher than God—woman" rights, better and wiser than "Moses and the prophets"; the anti-poverty party, women lawyers and doctors, maligning the women lawyers and doctors, maligning the old family doctor—miscegenation, free love. The woman sheriff and mayor, leading inecitably to the woman roler, member of Congress, judge, and finally the petticoat President of the United States. This is the logical sequence, but the House of Delegates seems too blind to see it. It aims at the complete destruction of society and subversion of religion and reign of chaos.

"My faith looks up to Thee.

"My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Cavalry."

Theu Lamb of Cavairy."

This shall not be, as God liveth! In the guise of "advanced thoughts" of humanity it is insanity. It needs but the touch of Ithuriel's spear to show it to be a foul, squatting toad. The cry comes from what is denominated "down-trodden woman." Are Christian sons so base as to trample upon their mothers? We are brothers of the "Man of Gallilee, who when dying upon the accursed tree said with his parched lips: "Woman, behold thy son; son, behold thy mother." We confess we are ungrateful, but "we love her still," and would gladly die in her defence.

her still, and would place, fence.
Did not Greece war ten years for Helen?
Did not Achilles vindicate her? History is full of such gallant deeds of gallant men. How much more pleasant to dwell on the harmonies rather than the contrarieties of the sexes, but time and space forbid. Let the man always remember the forbid by the woman the man woman as his mother; the woman the mar as her son—both from the first Adam and bound to the Heaven of the second Adam. The woman proud of her son's greatness; the man glorying in his mother's goodness. FOURTH AND FINALLY,

FOURTH AND FINALLY.

We will consider the subject in its scripture aspects. To those who consider the Bible, final in all moral questions, this. I think, is an easy task. Those who favor this radical change in our social system are properly revolutionists, and might almost with safety be called fanatics, a term they apply to their opponents. The Jews considered Christ a fanatic, and with their views of His character, they were right. There was, however, this important difference: He spoke with divine authority, and vindicated this claim by numerous miracles. But for this He never would have established His doctrine. Men have a right to temand authority for radical changes in anything, and we demand authority for this change in woman's position in society. So to the never invents anything. Not that she lacks the incentive or the opportunity. Millions of women for thousands of years had bent over "needle and thread" had "Worked, worked, worked, serked.

From merry chino to enime; Worked, worked, worked, worked, worked. Worked, worked. Worked, worked, worked. Worke

wrath upon hen-pecked husbands and men generally. Let her adorning, says the Bible, be a "meek and quiet spirit." A meek and quiet inwyer would likely have a very "quiet time." The Bible says a man who will not work willingly to support his wife and children is worse than a heathen and has "denied the faith." Is not the Bible woman's friend? Yes, werit. It elevates her on the true line and unites her to man by the most sacred and lasting bonds, to be his help-meet, to care for and watch with sleepless eye over their common household jewels; to be heir with him and them of the promise made to the Father. As they "are one fesh" there can be no schism. They are mutually dependent the one upon the other. He the mountain, solid and strong, she the beautiful sheltered valley with golden harvest. Without the valley there could be no mountain; without the same frequency of the old adage. "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." These familiar lines could have been quoted with every degree of spout indissolubly together, and those "whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." So say we ail. Amen and the mountain is not the politics of the hour decided that it would be but respectful for them

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, THE EVANGELIST An Interview with the Bible-Student on

His Early Life and Conversion. Rev. M. B. Williams, who is conducting such a successful meeting at the Second Baptist church, was born in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., October 30, 1830. His family moved to Newark, N. J., in his 4th year, and Milan grew up in that time one of the wildest of all wild boys, a leader in everything that was fast and riotous, Mr. Williams's father was an infidel of the rankest type and was forever teaching his infidelity before his children, while his mother silently prayed God to overcome these (?) banetul influences. His older brother was always tractable, steady, and good natured. His younger brother was too small to develop any evil tendencies, while Milan Williams was left to be the black sheep and the sorrei of the family. while Milan Williams was left to black sheep and the sorrei of the family. Again and again his father would say: "Milan, vou'll never amount to anything as long as you live." "And if I had followed his infidel teachings," says Mr. Williams, "his prophecy would have been fulfilled to the letter."

miled to the letter."

Converted at nineteen.

Misan continued on in this way until the winter after his nuneteenth birthday, at which time a great revival sprang up in the town under the leadership of Evangelist E. Davidson, a Methodist minister, who was holding unnon meetings. "I," says Mr. Williams, "with about thirteen others, members of a musical club, swore an eath that we would not attend the meetings if they continued all winter. They had gone on five weeks. Thus far when they had gone on five weeks. Thus far when they can be trended as a working to invite me to the meetings. I laughingly toid her I could not attend, as I had to attend a dance next night. Through all these years I have never forgotten her sad face and look of deep concern. My mother said but little, but prayed much. Soon my elder brother was converted. And one night, calling me aside, he told me he had given his heart to God, and in broken words begged me to go with him. I turned on my heel and left him without a word, and he went sadiy back to his desk, thinking he had spoiled it all. But I went back into my father's store, lowered the curtains, turned out the lights, locked the doors, and cried, God be merciful to me, a sinner.' This was the first prayer! I had uttered since early childhood. Then and there I resolved to lead a Christian life."

A now's oath.

"Now the question came," continued CONVERTED AT NINETEEN.

there I resolved to lead a Christian life.

A BOX'S OATH.

"Now the question came," continued Mr. Williams. "how I could be a Christian and yet keep my oath, and I resolved forthwith to tell no one of my change or intentions until the meetings had closed, when I would drop into some mid-week prayermeeting of the Presbyterian church and announce the startling fact. God didn't see fit to honor my plans. For mine days I held out and said no word, but the burden in stead of becoming lighter grew heavier day by day. I went to the dance but found no pleasure there. In spite of the whole thing.' It was the tenth night—all my lips—to my sorrow, shame, and chagrin, until at last I exclaimed: "Well, I have a man here who has been on a spree and is sick. I want to send him out and have out take care of him until he gets straight. How much will it costs a week?"

"Five, ten—no matter about the ward; he must have a room and medical attention, and the bills can be sent to me."

I shall never forget it. I had started for the Msthodist parsonage where the evangetist was staving. Iran in and was shown to his room. If seems he had invited me to his woom. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he had invited me to his room. If seems he

kept, and you would better go over to the church and tell the people.' I replied:
'All right; but let me go home and tell my mother first.' I did as I was toldmade a public confession of Christ; and next week my father was converted, also. Within the next two years God called him home to Heaven and me to Christian work. Father spent the last years of his life trying to undo the evil he had done."

Mr. Williams spent six years in local and State Young Men's Christian Association work, being for three years State secretary of Georgia. This position he left to enter upon the evangelistic field three years ago. The first year he devoted to Bible expositions, giving them day and night. He was seed with a great hunger to carry the Gospel to the masses and lead the Church in that line of work. With this in view Mr. Williams preached in tents, tabernacles, opera-houses where the churches would unite to move out upon the unsaved community. During the past two years Mr. Williams has been made happy by having 9,000 persons profess faith in Christ, and by giving his hand to about 5,300 who applied for membership in various evangelical churches.

Mr. Williams's meetings at the Second Baptist church followed the recent Young Men's Christian Association Convention in which he led in the Bible Studies. Ministers of all denominations are co-operating with him as the representative of the aggressive spirit of the great organization in which he received his training, and which represents the unity of Protestantism.

BILIEBURG TO COVINGTON.

PITTSBURG TO COVINGTON.

A Chain in the Boute Being Surveyed-Securing Lumber Rights.

Georespondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
WARM SPRINGS, VA., February 19.—The corps of Chesapeake and Ohio engineers who passed through this place last week, as noted in the Disparcy, are now working between Marlinton and Huntersville, in Pocahontas county. This route is a part of the proposed chain from Pittsburg to Covington. The Chesapeake and Ohio have but thirty-five miles of road to construct to extend the Hot-Springs branch to Marlinton, where it is proposed to connect with the Cambden road.

Quite a number of lumber dealers have placed saw-mills along and within reach of the Hot-Springs branch, and other parties are now trying to secure timber rights

ties are now trying to secure timber rights along this proposed extension.

Several parties from Washington have been here during the week looking after their interest in some land investments near this place.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William M. McAllister is in Coving-

Mr. William M. McAllister is in Covington on a business trip.

Mr. John W. Stephenson left to-day for Monterey to be absent tor some days on legal business.

The grip has at last lost its hold upon our people and the doctors are taking a rest.

The young people of the neighborhood broke the even flow of social events to-night by giving a surprise party and german at the residence of Dr. Henry S. Pole, near the Warm Springs.

The Hot Springs hotel has been open during the whole winter and has seldom been without some health-seeker there.

The officers of the Presbyterian church, at a meeting on Wednesday night, forwarded to the widow of Mr. Vermilles, of New York, suitable resolutions of sympathy with her in the loss of her husband, the banker. Mr. Vermillea has been very kind to that church at this point, and spent over \$3,000 in modernizing and beautifying their place of worship, and the result of his effort is one of the completest houses of worship ever seen outside of a city.

BARN BURNING IN GLOUCESTER. Mr. P. H. Adams Looses Five Horses and a Quantity of Fodder-Other Fires.

Special telegram to the Dispatch.]
WEST POINT, VA., February 20.—Your correspondent has just received reliable information from Ditchley, Gloucester county, Va., which states that three barns, five horses, and agreat deal of fodder, etc., was burned on Thursday night. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of the loss but it mounts well up into the thousands. Captain P. H. Adams, formerly of West Point, was the owner of the property destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin. No agreats have been made. Barns at White Marsh, Va., have been burned also. They were cheap huildings and nothing was lost except a considerable amount of corn and fodder.

what instruments should be employed in the mutilation of the midnight atmosphere, it was unanimously agreef that a handorgan would be most available. This they finally secured, and started out upon their course in harmony. Three hours later I saw them. They had waited the dulcet tones of several patriotic tunes, such as "Anme Rooney" and "Listen to My Tale of Woe." out upon the calm night air in Capitol Square and in front of the Mayor's residence. The good-natured Police Justice had also been aroused from his peaceful slumbers, and the smile which extended from his eyes to his chin, and from ear to ear was converted into a frown such as he was never known to wear during the winter. When the "boys," for jolly fellows they were, espied the Idle Reporter they thought it would be a good joke to extend their tour to a certain residence wherein they knew lay the peari of my terrestial existence. I slipped around the corner to await developments, but kept my eye on the upper windows of that domicile. Three pieces were forced from the mouth of the organ with remarkable regularity, all things considered. The last was "Johnny, Get Your Hair Cut." I saw the young lady next day.

way. Opening his Bible, he read: He that confesseth me before men, him will I confesseth me before men, him will I confess before my Father and Holy Angels. If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt be saved, I said tell me what to do and Pil do it. He said: 'A bad promise is better broken than kept, and you would better go over to the church and tell the people.' I replied: 'All right; but let me go home and tell my mother first.' I did as I was toldmark week my father was converted, also. Within the next two years God called him home to Heaven and me to Christian work. Father spent the last years of his life trying to undo the evil he had done."

HIS WORK IN THE ASSOCIATION.

own for months and months. I noticed a few evening sago that he still clings on to the same style of cravat, which, with his im-maculate white vests, makes him look ele-gant. It must have pained him to notice how this sober hue has been succeeded by fiery red, but after all one must yield his individual whims to the taste of the pub-

An old negro man who has for a number of years been a servant in a West-End family was recently informed of the death of Spurgeon. He instantly became much interested in the achievements of the de-ceased and wanted to know all about him.

ceased and wanted to know all about him.
"Did he mean what he said when he
preached?" queried the aged son of Hain.
"Yes." was the reply.
"Didstolks like him?"
"Yes indeed," was the answer.
"Well, well, boss," replied the old-time
darkey, scratching his head, "dat man must
have been a second John Jasper in his community."
The IDLE REPORTER.

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Peculiar in its medicinal merit, inou s sarsapa-rilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

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not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

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such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its effect, that I will send two norritar rang, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Peurl St., N. Y. STHMA CURED!

in the dimettic Leader

FINANCE AS A SCIENCE. A Striking and Practical Illustration of Safe Investment.

THE GOVERNOR, THE MAYOR, AND THE IDLER'S GIRL SERENADED.

Colonel Murphy Possesses a Charitable Heart—A Deservedly Popular Married Lady—Other Observations.

"Distance lends enchantment!" This is a quotation which has rolled down through the annals of time, and is now used with the same frequency of the old adage, "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." These familiar limes could have been quoted with every degree of appropriateness the other night. After the adjournment of a well-known and flourishing Democratic club several of its members who had become enthusiastic in the politics of the hour decided that it would be but respectful for them to serenade our Democratic Governor and Mayor. This they determined to do and, after a long course of discussion as to what instruments should be employed in the multilation of the midnight atmosphere, it was unanimously agreef that a handlorgan would be most available. This found in the United Eanking and Build-ing and lounces of the crystalization of various sourcess of profit for its stockholders—it should be most available. This found in the United Eanking and Build-ing and Build-ing and loan company, and the mutual and tontine features of life-insurance, from which impracticable and risky factors have been eliminated, and in which those known to be sound and oracticable are retained. It is the consummation of experience in dealing with principle, so as to obtain the highest accumulation of interest through several channels, and at the same time reduce the charge for conducting the multilation of the multilation of the multilation of the midnight atmosphere, it was unanimously agreed that a handlord organ would be most available. This found in the United Eanking and Build-ing association or company. The building association of company. The bu

A splendid example of the working of this system—of the crystalization of va-rious sources of profit for its stockholders— is found in the United Banking and Build-ing Correction of the city, which on the 1st this system—of the crystalization of various sources of profit for its stockholders—is found in the United Banking and Building Company of this city, which on the 1st of January placed a dividend of 1s percent, to the credit of its stockholders. This company was organized only about two years ago, and is now one of the most substantial institutions of its character in the country. Its chief object as briefly set forth "is to receive deposits and tavings, to loan or advance money to its shareholders, and te aid them in acquiring real estate, building houses and making improvements thereon, and devoting the money ordinarily paid for rent to buying homes for themselves and families.

This is done by issuing series of stock of the par value of \$100, on which monthly payments of 60 cents per share are made. Not less than five shares are issued to any one person, and on each share the stockholder pays an admission fee of \$1. But what is the practical operation? Experience shows by actual calculation more certain than the actuary tables of life-insurance that the shareholder is seldom called upon to pay more than 50 percent of the face or par value of his stock. He has no death-risk to encounter, no exigency of an epidemic, and has absolute security in the fact that the company is loaning his money on real estate, and his profits at maturity of stock amount to from 95 to 100 per cent., or, in other words, he about doubles, through premiums, interest, and his share in the profits, the money he has paid in. An estimate on ten shares of stock calling for eighty-three monthly payments at \$6 per month and membership fees would require a deposit extending over these eighty-three months of \$4.98, for which the stockholder would draw from the company when his stock monthly payments at \$6 per month and membership fees would require a deposit extending over these eighty-three months of \$4.98, for which the stockholder would draw from the company when his stock

One thus has a fund upon which he can berrow money to buy or build a house, or if he does not wish to do this can, in effect check out to double amount of deposit when the stock has matured. He can also, however, as a simple out-of-hand investment, buy stock by paying \$50 a snare cash down, and need not bother himself any more about the matter as he will receive a cash dividend of 5 per cent. on his investment semi-annually, and his A SAFE AND SUBE FUND. on his investment semi-annually, and his share of the profits over and above the expenses of the company, will mature his stock. At first glance these profits look to be erroneous, but it should be remembered that every dollar of the stock holders' funds is being turned over all the time at the lowest possible cost of hand time at the lowest possible cost of hand-ling, but never gets away from the basis of real-estate security, and therefore is not subject to loss account. The little guide-book of the company, which can be had at their office, No. 821 east Main street, is well worthy of the study of one who would well worthy of the study of one who was a lay up a store for a rainy season, in confidence that it will not be swept away. In addition to its building and loan features, this company is now receiving deposits of \$1 and upwards, upon which it

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EXCURSIONS, Ac.

EUROPE.—PROGRAMMES
TO EUROPE. A select party and April 16th for Holy Land. #1 land. COURT ORDER

VIRGINIA-IN THE CHANGE COURT OF THE CITY
THE 30TH DAY OF JANUAR
John E. Perkinson and de.,
who sue, &c., Piaintiffs,
Against
V. R. Williams, administrator, and dis., Defendants,
On petition filed in above
Mythe M. Peyton, November
John L. Irby, Thomas W. Spe
Anderson, trustee, P. B. Thom
of a certain negotiable note

therein set aside, and the decade made thereto set aside, and the sand made thereto set aside, and the sand made cross to your peditioner. Wythe M. Jermer for general relief.

And affidavit naving been made and said due diligence has been used by or in the plaintiff to accordain in what course to poration the defendant, P. H. Tannas, a portion the defendant, P. H. Tannas, within fifteen days after the due plainting order and do what is necessary to present interests herein.

A copy—Teste?

CHARLES W. GODDIN.